

# SELECTIONS

## FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 1st August 1893.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.				1893.	1893.	
	Monthly.						
1	Kāyasth Pattrikā ...	Lucknow ...	Devi Prasād ...	For June & July ...	1st	Aug. ...	229 copies.
2	Kāyasth Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Awadh Bihāri Lāl, M.A.	For July ...	29th	July ...	287 "
3	Vaishya Hitkārī ...	Meerut ...	Mohan Lal ...	" "	30th	" "	"
	Bi-monthly.						
4	Khurshaid-i-Nānpārā ...	Nānpārā, Bahraich.	Maulvi Yahyā Ali ...	1st July ...	28th	July ...	"
5	Nazm Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Dwārkā Prasād ...	20th "	30th	" "	200 copies.
	Tri-monthly.						
6	Akhbār-i-Imāmiā ...	Lucknow ...	Ābid Ali ...	30th June ...	30th	July ...	375 copies.
7	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amin-ul-dīn ...	20th July ...	27th	" "	45 "
8	Hāmid-ul-Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Ilāhi Bakhs ...	21st "	26th	" "	225 "
	Weekly.						
9	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	28th July ...	1st	Aug. ...	230 copies.



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(concluded).</b>						
<b>Weekly—(concluded).</b>						
				1893.	1893.	
10	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khān.	26th July ...	28th July ...	65 copies
11	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Abdul Majid Khān...	30th " ...	1st Aug. ...	526 "
12	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sā'id ...	26th " ...	30th July ...	660 "
13	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Kishun Sarup ...	29th " ...	29th " ...	625 "
14	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	22nd " ...	27th " ...	128 "
15	Azād ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	28th " ...	29th " ...	200 "
16	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnām Singh ...	23rd " ...	" " ...	450 "
17	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	24th " ...	30th " ...	400 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain, ...	" " ...	26th " ...	446 "
19	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	" " ...	27th " ...	500 "
20	Gorakhpur ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Abdul Karim Khān.	25th " "	" " "	" "
21	Hindustāni ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasad Varmā,	26th " ...	29th " ...	300 copies
22	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	9th " ...	26th " ...	150 "
23	Kārnāmāh ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yāqūb...	25th " ...	" " "	275 "
24	Kāyasth Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dipnarāyan Varma...	21st & 28th " ...	26th July & 1st Aug.,	" "
25	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	22nd " ...	26th July ...	45 copies
26	Mauj-i-Narbadda ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	24th " ...	" " "	200 "
27	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ullah ...	28th " ...	1st Aug. ...	435 "
28	Najm-ul-Akhbār ...	Etāwah ...	Rūh-ullah Khān ...	" " ...	" " "	223 "
29	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dās Biswas...	30th " ...	" " "	450 "
30	Nāsir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Ali ...	24th " ...	29th July ...	40 "
31	Nizām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	27th " ...	30th " ...	250 "
32	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	13th " ...	" " "	350 "
33	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	24th " ...	26th " ...	500 "
34	Raf-ul-Akhbār ...	Benares ...	Ghulām Husain ...	" " ...	" " "	360 "
35	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pratāp Krishna ...	" " ...	28th " ...	375 "
36	Riāz-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	" " ...	27th " ...	350 "
37	Robilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	9th " ...	26th " ...	250 "
38	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Banwāri Lal ...	20th & 28th " ...	26th & 31st " ...	150 "
39	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh ...	20th " ...	28th " ...	410 "
40	Tūtī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjād Husain ...	24th " ...	28th " ...	570 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
41	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	26th July to 1st Aug.	26th July to 1st Aug.	503 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>						
42	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtāz-ul-din ...	25th & 28th July ...	28th & 30th July ...	441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government).
<b>HINDI.</b>						
<b>Weekly.</b>						
43	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	24th July ...	27th July ...	104 copies
44	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishna Varmā,	" " ...	26th " ...	1,500 "
45	Goswāh ...	Do. ...	Jagat Nārāyan ...	27th " ...	1st Aug. ...	250 "
46	Khichri Samāchār ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasad ...	22nd " ...	29th July ...	300 "
47	Nāgri Nīrad ...	Ditto ...	Kashi Prasad ...	27th " ...	1st Aug. ...	400 "
48	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth ...	" " ...	28th July ...	500 "
49	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Āshyāchālāk Dān ...	24th " ...	" " "	65 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
50	Hindustān ...	Kālakankar (Partābgarh).	Devi Dayāl Shukla...	25th to 30th July ...	26th to 31st July ...	500 copies
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<b>Weekly.</b>						
51	Kāshi Pattrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	28th July ...	30th July ...	450 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
				1893.	1893.	
	HINDI-URDU—(concluded). Bi-weekly.					
52	Jaipur Gazette ... MARATHI. Weekly.	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	19th & 22nd July ...	1st Aug. ...	100 copies.
53	Subodh Sindhu ... MARATHI-ENGLISH. Weekly.	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	26th July ...	29th July ...	350 copies.
54	Nyáya Sudhá ... GORKHA. Weekly.	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	24th July ...	27th July ...	375 copies.
55	Bhárat Jíwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishna Varma,	21st & 28th July ...	27th & 30th July ...	500 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

*Tut-i-Hind.*  
July 24th, 1893.

Rewah affairs.

1. The *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th July, publishes a communication from its Rewah correspondent, who gives an account of the darbár held by Colonel Robertson, the Superintendent of Rewah, on the Empress' birthday, publishing his speech. The writer observes that the praise bestowed on Rámanuj Prasád Singh, C. I. E., the Diwan, indicates the Superintendent's partiality towards him. His appointment as President of the Council has produced dissatisfaction among the Sirdars or nobles, who are expected shortly to resign their seats in the Council in a body. Pandit Tribhuwan Nath, Mir Munshi, was presented with a watch sent by the Viceroy, for the excellent arrangements made for the conveyance of the Viceroy's luggage on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to the State. But what had the Mir Munshi to do with those arrangements? The credit was really due to Captain Lál Rám Singh, the Civil Judge, but no mark of distinction was conferred on him. Again, the other officials who received watches are generally the Pandit's friends or relatives, who carry on intrigues but take little share in the management of State affairs. A committee consisting of two members of the Council, Captain Lál Rám Singh and Pandit Krishna Prasád, Accountant, was appointed to inquire into the debts, amounting to 26 lakhs of rupees, due to the State by several men. But a nominal inquiry was made for one month and then the larger debts were remitted. The Maháráni addressed a letter to the Superintendent, finding fault with the proceedings of the Committee, but the Superintendent gave her a short and insolent reply, to the effect that she had no business to interfere in such matters, and that he did not like to enter into any discussion with her. A valuable stone quarry situated between the Satna and Chetwara stations has been made over to the Railway Company, apparently on terms involving heavy loss to the State. Formerly the coal mines were made over to the company in a similar way.

*Tut-i-Hind.*  
July 24th, 1893.

Bhopal affairs.

2. A correspondent of the *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th July, is glad to notice that the Foreign Office has given some attention to the matters connected with Bhopal, to which he referred in the *Tut-i-Hind* of 24th May last (see paragraph 2, page 206 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 30th May 1893), but observes that there is no hope of improvement in the administration until all the selfish officers are turned out and the Begam herself attends to the management of the affairs of the State. Munshi Imtiaz Ali keeps her engaged in games and sports and has taken the administration entirely into his own hands. He is simply ruining the State. The Government of India should deal with Bhopal as it did with Tonk. The extravagance of the Begam is probably due to her desire to plunge the State into inextricable debt, with a view to increase the difficulties of her successor, Sultán Jahan Begam, whom she dislikes. Some instances of Her Highness' extravagance were referred to before, and the following is a list of those men who receive handsome allowances monthly, but neither they nor their ancestors were in the service of Bhopal for a single day:—Haji Ibrahim, Rs. 200; Maulvi Ismail of Aligarh, Rs. 100; Maulvi Nazir Husain of Delhi, Rs. 200; his son-in-law, Rs. 50; Sufi Ahmad Khán of Agra, Rs. 100; Muhammad Saíd, a new convert at Benares, Rs. 50; and Maulvi Abdul Majid of Delhi, Rs. 100. Such liberal allowances are paid to men who have never rendered any service to the State; while officers who have to perform important duties are given considerably lower salaries.

*Azad.*  
July 28th, 1893.

Departure of Nawáb Mehdi Ali Khán  
from Hyderabad.

3. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 28th July, says that Nawáb Mehdi Ali Khán's services have been dispensed with and that he has left Hyderabad. Now no native of these provinces holds a post of trust and responsibility in that State, and the days of Sir Asman Jah's administration are numbered. There is no other man in Hyderabad capable of managing the affairs of the State, and Mr. Plowden will now easily be able to have everything his own way.



4. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 31st July, contradicts the notice, published in the *Oudh Akhbār* of 4th idem, regarding the recruitment of the Rājgarh State service, condemning it to be a forgery and expressing regret at its appearance in its columns (see paragraph 1, page 274 of the Selections from the Vernacular Newspapers for week ending 18th July 1893).

OUDE AKHBAR.  
July 31st, 1893.

Contradiction of the notice regarding the recruitment of the Rājgarh State service.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

5. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 26th July, states that the *Pioneer* has attacked the educated natives, especially the Bengalis, in a series of articles. It argues that the number of appointments in Government service being a fixed one, a large proportion of the graduates and undergraduates

HINDUSTANI.  
July 26th, 1893.

*Pioneer* and educated natives.

turned out from colleges and schools every year remain unprovided for, and that they spread sedition by abusing Government: hence the *Pioneer* recommends that schools and colleges should be closed, leaving it to those who desire to obtain higher education to pay for it, just as Government has closed the mints with a view to raise the value of the depreciated rupee. The writings of the *Pioneer* betray its utter ignorance of the important subject it discusses. The study of the history and literature of England has taught the natives their duties to their nation and country and the privileges to which they are entitled as British subjects; and therefore it is impossible that they should now be content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. The illiberal policy pursued by their present narrow-minded Anglo-Indian rulers is viewed with disfavour by all educated natives, whether they are in Government service or not, though the Government servants do not freely express their views. The exclusion of the children of the soil from the higher ranks of the public service has greatly affected their administrative talents, whilst the enforcement of the Arms Act has neutralised their martial instincts. The less said of the growing poverty of the country the better. This unsatisfactory state of things cannot but create dissatisfaction in the minds of sensible people. But nothing could be more preposterous than to suppose that the educated natives, whom the *Pioneer* calls half-educated men, and who occasionally give vent to their feelings of dissatisfaction through newspapers and at public meetings, desire the extinction of British rule. They know very well that in that case they would be absolutely helpless. The *Pioneer* mistakes in thinking that the abolition of Government schools and colleges would check the spread of education. The cause of education would doubtless suffer from the measure for a time, but private schools would soon spring up in sufficient numbers, particularly in Bengal, which is far ahead of other provinces. A change in the present educational system, which is purely of a literary character, is, however, desirable; and it is a matter for satisfaction that something has lately been done in this direction in these provinces through the efforts of Messrs. Gough and Nesfield. The *Pioneer* complains that after leaving school, boys do not pursue their hereditary trades and professions. The fact is, that hitherto educated men refrained from their hereditary trades, because they could easily find other employment of a more remunerative character. But finding such employment to be scarce, they have lately naturally turned their attention to trades and industries.

6. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 24th July, condemns the home charges as a heavy drain on the Indian Treasury, and urges a reduction. The India Office is maintained at the sole expense of this country, while the colonies

BHARAT JIWAN.  
July 24th, 1893.

Home charges.

do not contribute a farthing to the cost of the Colonial Office. The India Council is useless and should be abolished. There is also room for retrenchment of expenditure incurred on account of the army in England on behalf of this country. Again, the Indian Treasury is unjustly burdened with a portion of the cost of wars with which India has nothing to do. It is a matter for satisfaction that Lord Northbrook has taken up the subject, and it is devoutly to be hoped that His Lordship will be able to procure some relief for this poor country.



MAUJ-I-NERBUDDA.  
July 24th, 1893.

7. The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 24th July, refers to a public meeting held at Hoshangabad on the 12th idem in support of Mr. Paul's resolution, and observes that the measure will be supported by Bengalis and opposed by the backward classes, though the latter, who are themselves to blame for their neglect of education, are not justified in impeding the progress of the former. The editor does not approve of the Civil Service examination being also held in this country, on the ground that, in that case, the native candidates would be deprived of the advantages accruing from a visit to England. A native who goes to England obtains an insight into European society and gets rid of narrow religious prejudices.

SUBODH SINDHU.  
July 26th, 1893.

8. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 26th July, finds fault with Lord Salisbury for opposing the proposal regarding the Civil Service examination being also held in this country and observes that the giving of a due share to natives in the administration of the country will strengthen, not weaken, the foundations of British rule. Natives cordially desire the permanence of British rule and have no wish for a change of masters. On the other hand, Government ought to deal with them fairly. But it is to be regretted that Government still continues to maintain invidious distinctions between Europeans and natives, and this has led to the establishment of the National Congress, which enjoys the full sympathy of many liberal-minded Englishmen. The terrible opposition offered by Lord Salisbury and his partisans to the Irish Home Rule Bill shows that natives cannot be expected to obtain their rights until they maintain a powerful agitation like the Irish.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
July 23rd, 1893.

9. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd July, states that in England no man sentenced to death is hanged until the sentence has been confirmed by Her Majesty. As Her Majesty is very merciful, she frequently exercises her prerogative of mercy, and executions are few and far between. But in this country the Local Governments, which are invested with the exercise of the royal prerogative, seldom use it. Sometimes innocent men are sentenced to death on false evidence. But if their innocence is established after they have been executed, no reparation is possible. It would be well if capital punishment were abolished, or at least that no man in this country were hanged until the sentence had been confirmed by Her Majesty.

GORAKHPUR.  
July 25th, 1893.

10. The *Gorakhpur*, of the 25th July, expresses disapproval of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code under which an appeal is not allowed from a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month or of whipping passed by a first class Magistrate, or from a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months in cases tried summarily, condemning summary trials. The editor observes that these provisions show that the Indian legislators consider natives to be an uncivilized and barbarous people. Europeans are only to be tried by European Magistrates, and they have been exempted from the operation of the provisions of sections 413 and 414. Government could not find a more loyal, obedient and quiet people than the natives, and therefore it ought to deal leniently with them. In civil suits, in which the value of the subject-matter exceeds Rs. 500, two appeals are allowed, while only one appeal lies from a sentence not exceeding three months' imprisonment.

SITARA-I-HIND.  
July 20th, 1893.

11. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th July, regrets to notice that the authorities pursue the divide-and-govern policy and excite religious animosity between the Hindus and Musalmáns. But such a policy is equally injurious to Government and the people. If a strong religious feeling were once excited among the people in a large part of the country, the contagion might spread to the native army. Government ought to benefit by the bitter experience of 1857 and restore friendship between the two communities instead of encouraging mutual discord.



RIYAZ-UL-AKHBAR.  
July 24th, 1893.

Punishments and prosecutions in connection with the Id riots, Azamgarh.

12. The *Riyaz-ul-Akhabar* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th July, on the authority of its Azamgarh correspondent, states that in connection with the Id riots at Muhammadabad 112 Hindus have been convicted of the offence of being members of an unlawful assembly, and that the more influential men among them have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the others being fined Rs. 5 each. Large numbers of Hindus are being brought to the headquarters of the district every day for trial. A punitive police force will be quartered in the district at an annual cost of thirty thousand rupees, which will be realized from the Hindu population. In connection with the Mau riots 42 Hindus have been charged with murder. Jagdeva Bahadur, who was the principal ringleader among the rioters, has been arrested. Four of the Gaura Deh rioters have been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and wide publicity has been given to the sentences by means of printed notices with a view to warn the people. Ten Hindus have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment each in connection with the Sháhpur disturbances.

HINDUSTANI.  
July 26th, 1893.

Reduction of Mr. Denniston, Collector of Ballia, to the post of Joint Magistrate.

13. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 26th July, does not understand why Mr. Denniston, the Collector and Magistrate of Ballia, has been transferred to Allahabad as a Joint Magistrate. The public is anxious to know why he has been so severely dealt with.

GORAKHPUR.  
July 25th, 1893.

Cow-killing.

14. The *Gorakhpur*, of the 25th July, censures the Hindus and Musalmáns for their religious feuds and warns them that Government will not grant them any new privileges if they do not mend their ways. Both the communities are to blame. The editor advises the Hindus to use friendly pressure in procuring the stoppage of cow-killing. Musalmáns are not bound to sacrifice kine on the day of Id, nor do they prefer beef to mutton. The poorer Musalmáns who cannot afford to kill goats or sheep kill kine. Seven Musalmáns conjointly sacrifice one cow, which they can get for four or five rupees. If Hindus provided sheep and goats for the poorer Musalmáns at lower than the existing prices, cow-killing on the day of Id would be stopped.

The same.

SITARA-I-HIND.  
July 28th, 1893.

15. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th July, denounces the religious disputes between the Hindus and Musalmáns, and observes that the Musalmáns kill kine in order to please God, while the Hindus endeavour to rescue those animals with the same object. But neither party can possibly succeed in gaining that object if their disputes involve loss of human life, man being God's noblest creature on earth. Evidently the Hindus and the Musalmáns are not animated by pure religious feelings in their disputes about kine. The former did not protest against the killing of kine in the time of the old Muhammadan kings, nor do the Musalmáns kill kine in Hindu States. The two communities had better settle the dispute amicably, otherwise the people in England are sure to withhold the sympathy which they have lately manifested towards them.

NYAYA SUDHA.  
July 24th, 1893.

Reversion of Mr. Mehdi Husain, Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, to the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.

16. The *Nyaya Sudha* (Nagpur), of the 24th July, states that every new European officer considers himself wiser than his predecessor and unhesitatingly modifies or reverses the rules and orders issued by the latter. He is the more ready to make any changes he likes, as the higher authorities seldom take him to task for his proceedings. Hardly two months have elapsed since the departure of Sir Anthony MacDonnell from the Central Provinces but several changes have already been introduced by his successor. It is believed that Mr. Mehdi Husain, Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, who is on one month's leave, will not return to his post of Registrar on the expiration of his leave, but will be posted to some place as Extra Assistant Commissioner. The Registrarship is one of those appointments which were formerly held by Civilians, but which have been reserved for the members of the provincial service under the new scheme. Mr. Mehdi Husain's reversion from the Registrarship to an Extra



Assistant Commissionership will cause him a loss of Rs. 100 a month and reflect on his ability. Being a Barrister-at-law and senior in service, he has better claims to the Registrarship than Mr. Sherloch-Hubbard. If Mr. Mehdi Husain was considered unfit, a man of superior talents should have been appointed to the post. The appointment of Mr. Sherloch-Hubbard makes the Local Administration liable to the charge of partiality to its countryman. Such an act of flagrant injustice will lower the reputation of the British Government for justice and impartiality in the eyes of the people, and induce them to think that after all it does not much differ from the half civilized Asiatic Governments.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
July 24th, 1893.

17. A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 24th July, complains that the rules regarding the grant of copies from the Record Rooms at Almora and Naini Tal are seldom observed by the copyists, and that applicants are consequently exposed to great inconvenience. The different columns on the back of the four-anna copy stamps are not filled up; the applicants are never told on what dates they should attend, and they have therefore to attend every day. The points at issue and the cost are never given in copies of judgments supplied: there is also delay in the supply of copies.

Supply of copies from the Record Rooms at Almora and Naini Tal.

ODDH PUNCH.  
July 13th, 1893.

18. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 13th July, represents Sir Auckland Colvin as presenting a glass of pure water to famine-stricken people, who tell him,—“This is strange kindness: we want food, but you give us drink.”

Sir Auckland Colvin's water-supply schemes.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.  
July 27th, 1893.

19. The *Prayág Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 27th July, states that the Allahabad Municipal Board has lately arranged for an uninterrupted supply of water being provided throughout the day and night, for which the people are very thankful to the Board. Since then the water has also been purer and free from worms, though some sand is still to be found in it.

Water-supply at Allahabad.

KARNAMAH.  
July 25th, 1893.

20. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 25th July, states that Shankar and Hemráj, who assaulted Musammát Dalai, have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 each by the City Magistrate of Lucknow. Had the case been transferred to the Bench of Honorary Magistrates for trial, the accused would not have been so severely punished. The Honorary Magistrates are generally afraid of bad characters and deal with them very leniently. If the City Magistrate occasionally examined the records of cases decided by the Honorary Magistrates, he would soon find out how incompetent and timid some of them are and how necessary it is to withdraw criminal powers from them.

Honorary Magistrates at Lucknow.

BHARAT JIWAN.  
July 24th, 1893.

21. The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 24th July, states that on the levy of octroi on milk at Benares the Ahirs resolved to stop the supply of milk and butter to the public until the duty was remitted, and decided to turn out of society any man who should disobey the resolution. Europeans as well as natives had to do without milk and butter for twelve days and manage as best they could. On the 12th July the Municipal Board remitted the duty, when thousands of Ahirs who stood at the door of the Municipal Hall returned to their homes rejoicing and thanking Her Majesty. Educated young men who denounce the panchait system ought to see how useful that system is.

Remission of octroi on milk at Benares.

### III.—POST-OFFICE.

ODDH PUNCH.  
July 13th, 1893.

22. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 13th July, publishes a facetious article regarding the Postmaster-General's office, which has lately been transferred from Allahabad to Lucknow. The writer does not know what saving will ultimately result from the measure, but this much is clear, that travelling allowances have had to be paid to the office establishment, a large building has been hired for the office, and two Examiners have been appointed, one of whom has been located at Lucknow and the other at Fyzabad. Mr. Stewart-Wilson, the Officiating Postmaster-General, who was in the

Transfer of the Postmaster-General's office from Allahabad to Lucknow.



Secretariat for some time, has introduced the Secretariat system of work into his office, in utter disregard of the circumstance that he has not got an able office staff like that of the Secretariat, nor has he to deal with important matters like the Secretariat. The office has been divided into a number of departments and a letter has to pass through many hands before it is disposed of. The Postmaster-General, being a Civilian and drawing a handsome salary, does not know what poverty means, and with deliberate *sang froid* fines clerks three or four rupees for small mistakes. Such fines must press heavily on men whose pay is only Rs. 15 or Rs. 20.

#### IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

23. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 24th July, in its local news columns complains that the *dāk* bungalows intended for the use of natives are in a most neglected condition and asks the district officer to give his attention to the matter.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
July 24th, 1893.

Native *dāk* bungalows in Almora.

24. The Jhānsi correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th July, complains that with the exception of the principal roads no street or lane in the Jhānsi city is lighted, and that consequently men have to grope their way in the dark with the greatest difficulty, many of them

NASIM-I-AGRA.  
July 30th, 1893.

Local affairs, Jhānsi.

falling and getting hurt. One Maulvi Abdul Gaffur, a Muhammadan street preacher, grossly abuses the Hindu, the Arya Samāj and the Christian religions; and a Kayasth lad being annoyed by his abuse has also set up as a street preacher with a view to answer his attacks. The Musalmāns lately threatened him with an assault but the police protected him. The Maulvi had better be forbidden to discuss the question of cow-killing, the worship of idols and other such subjects in public streets and thoroughfares, otherwise a serious riot is sure to occur sooner or later.

25. The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 27th July, complains that lately

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.  
July 27th, 1893.

The shooting of galled and unserviceable horses by order of the Municipal Board and the dirty state of streets and lanes, Allahabad.

the Allahabad Municipal Board has issued orders to the effect that any private horses which are lame, have sores or are very weak should be taken into custody and sent by the police to the cattle pound

where to be shot after inspection by the Veterinary Surgeon. On the 20th July the Municipal Inspector shot one horse, but as he attempted to press the trigger to shoot another, he suddenly fell to the ground and died. Whatever might be the cause of his sudden death, many persons think that he has been punished by God for shooting horses. The editor is of opinion that horses soon become disabled owing to the bad condition of the roads, which he will describe in a future issue. The streets and lanes of the city are not properly cleaned at present, as the Jamadārs, being engaged in the collection of the horse-tax and the water-rate, are unable to look after conservancy matters.

ALLAHABAD,  
The 5th August 1893.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



*[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text visible across the page. The content is too faded to transcribe accurately.]*